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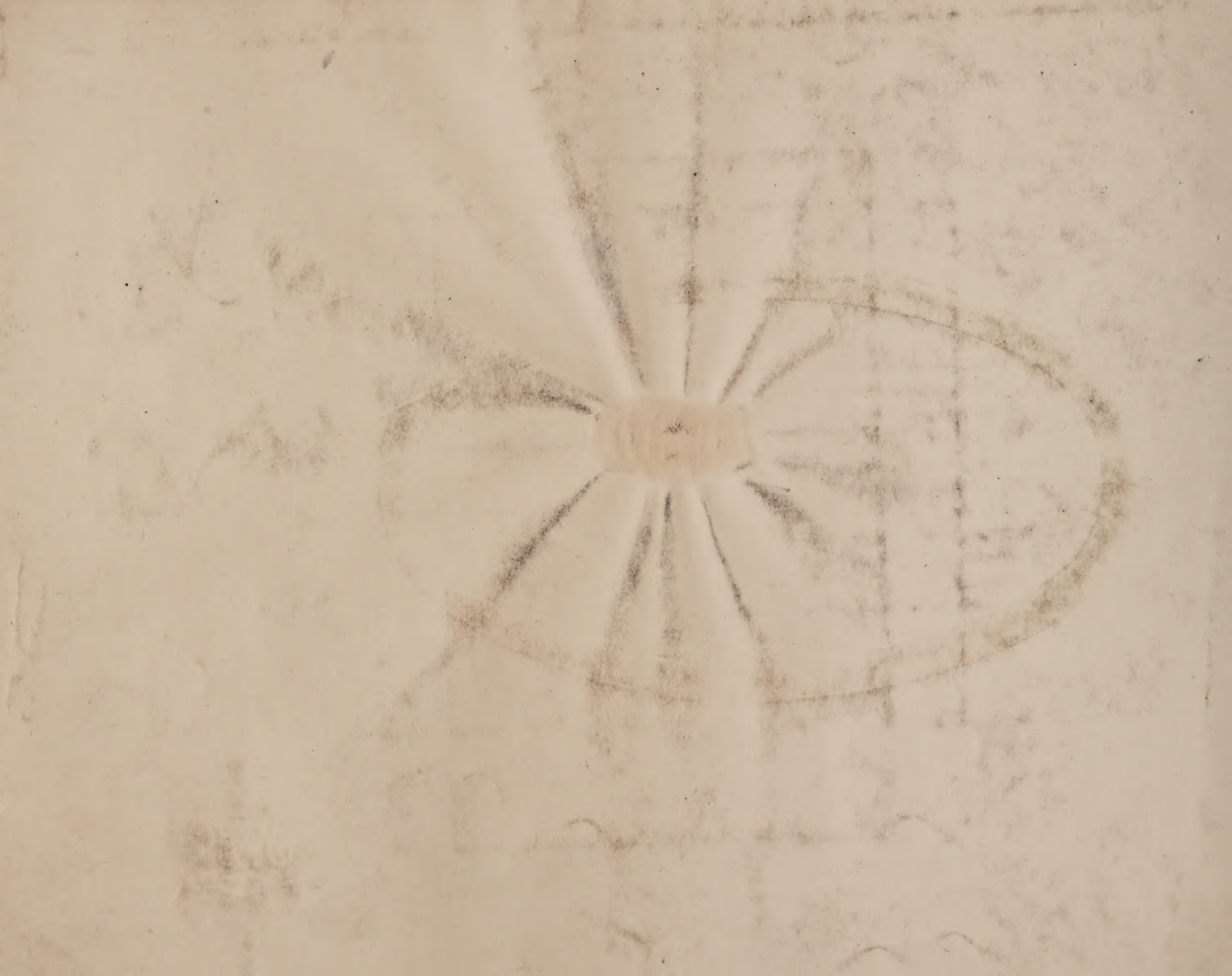
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SOO-NIPI PARK LODGE

LAKE SUNAPEE  
New Hampshire







Woodcock  
Shooting  
among the  
Birches of  
Springfield

STYLES & CASH, N. Y.

## Sonnet to Lake Sunapee

Lake of the Wild Fowl, Soo-Nipi the Blest!  
Agleam in gold of summer day begun,  
Rosed with the crimson ray of stooping sun,  
Jewelled by pallid planet in the west—  
Oh! thou art beautiful, whate'er the test!  
Slumb'ring 'neath painted trees through autumn's noon,  
Pulsing with snow-cast fires aurora-won—  
I love thy laughing May-time face the best.  
Ah me! how oft, when passions stir the soul  
And midnight labor burns away the brain  
Fancy doth limn thy restless streamlets fleckt  
Each warbling dell, each orchid-trodden knoll;  
I live the listless halcyon hours again,  
And find sweet solace in the retrospect.

*[Handwritten signature]*

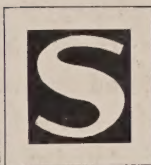
James L. Whitney  
September 19, 1902.

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## Soo-Nipi Park Lodge

(1200 feet above sea-level)



**SOO-NIPI PARK LODGE**, a select hotel on the east shore of Lake Sunapee, N. H., opens in May, under the continued popular management of Mr. H. G. Marvin. The hotel plant, which is situated on an eminence 100 feet above the lake and some 800 feet from the water's edge, consists of two large buildings, connected by a covered Promenade and Porte-cochère, with a number of cottages adapted to the wants of guests desiring to live *en famille*. The main houses and cottages are furnished

— with every modern appointment conducive to health, convenience, and pleasure—bath-rooms with hot and cold water and perfect sanitary equipment, hot-air furnaces and open fire-places, cozy smoking-, reading-, and lounging-rooms, airy verandas, and sunny porticos. The sleeping-chambers on the second and third floors, communicating with private balconies, in addition to commanding the most extensive views obtainable, are, by reason of their exposure to the volatilized oleo-resins upwafted from adjacent evergreen forests, exceptionally desirable. All rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and are both comfortably and artistically fitted. They overlook Lake Sunapee and Soo-Nipi Park, those that face the south and west commanding a distant panorama which, for picturesque diversity and restful beauty, has few equals in New England.



**The General Assembly and Music Room**, 26 x 46 feet in area and finished in quartered oak, with its cheerful fire-places, easy chairs and divans, grand piano, chiming clock, tasteful decorations, and magnificent outlook, will be found a supreme attraction. A broad covered piazza broken by porches surrounds the hotel, affording opportunities for exercise in rainy weather and delightful gathering-places on summer evenings. Directly in front of this piazza lies Lake Sunapee.

**The Dining-Room**, an especially bright and pleasant apartment, warmed by a large fire-place built of native minerals, offers attractive sittings at private tables. The appointments will be found dainty in every respect; the service, attentive, intelligent, and courteous; the cuisine, unexceptionable.

**The Reading-Room** is supplied with leading periodicals, and contains a library of books for study, entertainment, and reference. New York morning papers arrive at the hotel on the day of their issue.

**Drainage.**—In many summer resorts, the beneficial effects of climate and out-door exercise are neutralized by dampness in the sleeping-rooms and imperfect drainage. At Soo-Nipi Park Lodge, absolute dryness is insured, as well by the location of the houses at an elevation above the lake where they are exposed to steady currents of air from the west, as by the open trellised basement left under the buildings for purposes of ventilation. Properly situated conduits convey all surface water away from the hotel to strata of porous sand. The plumbing is of the most approved modern type.

**A Promenade Pier**, extending 400 feet into the lake, and having a covered water-face 60 feet square, with comfortable sittings for ladies, is nicely fitted to the purposes of an out-door Solarium. Its long reach of nearly an eighth of a mile serves as a unique promenade. A spacious boat-house is included beneath the roof, with bath-houses for such as enjoy a deep-water plunge.

**Life at the Lodge** is charmingly unconventional, every suggestion of a hotel being kept in the back-ground. The unreserve enchants the visitor. The house is not a place of public resort. **There is no Bar.** The atmosphere is refined and Christian. It is understood that the Sabbath will be respected. Throughout the summer, there are evening receptions, card parties, and other entertainments, with music and dancing.





The Promenade Pier at Soo-Nipi Park



**The Management Purposes to Provide all the Luxuries and Privileges of Home** for cultured and moral patrons only, who will find Soo-Nipi Park Lodge an ideal summer residence, combining the attractions of rustic life with modern comforts and rare social advantages. The coarse and otherwise undesirable elements of society are rigidly excluded.

**The View from the Lodge** embraces Mt. Sunapee (2,683 feet), to the southwest, seemingly watching its own shadow in the mirror at its foot; Ascutney (3,186 feet)—*Asscutnea*, "Burnt Mountain"), directly in the west, with many neighbors in Vermont, including Killington Peak (4,211 feet), and Shrewsbury (4,086 feet), Blue or Croydon Mountain (2,789 feet), now the property of the Austin Corbin heirs and the centre-piece of Blue Mountain Park; with the Grantham Hills, and the levin-scarred Springfield spurs to the northwest and north; and to the southeast and south, King's Hill (2,000 feet) noted for its inspiring prospects, rocking stones, and curious old granite quarries; and "the Fells" in Secretary Hay's estate, rising 1,000 feet above the lake. To the eastward lie the historic Kearsarge (3,251 feet—*Koowass-auke*, "Pointed Land"), a favorite peak with mountain climbers (distance from Soo-Nipi Park to the summit, 13 miles), Ragged Mountain (2,500 feet), Mt. Cardigan (3,156 feet), and the Winnipiseogee groups; while from heights nearby are visible Chocorua, Franconia Notch, and Mt. Washington.

## Soo-Nipi Park and the Lake

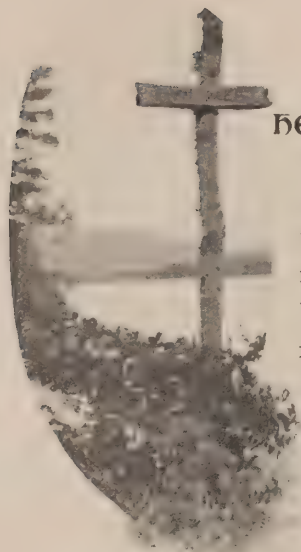
**Private Grounds**, four hundred acres in extent, with a lake frontage of nearly two miles and tastefully laid out, make up **Soo-Nipi Park**. They are situated in the town of New London, N. H. Restricted parks, which partake of the nature of proprietary clubs, are gaining in favor as summer homes with a rapidly increasing class of persons who seek to avoid the gayety and excitements of the popular watering-places. Soo-Nipi Park is an ideal retreat of this character. It is the property of Dr. John D. Quackenbos, of New York City, who, in the belief that no other locality in the lake region of midland New Hampshire possesses attractions equal to those of this enchanting pleasure and health resort, has built there the Hotel de Luxe of the Sunapee region.





Cozy Corner in the Lodge. The fireplace is built of Native Minerals and Gems





**THE PARK** is well covered with forests of spruce, pine, hemlock, and balsam of Gilead fir. Within a quarter mile of the hotel are pine glades of surpassing beauty, crossed by two mountain streams "making sweet music with the enamelled stones," and everywhere threaded by wildwood paths and forest roads carpeted with pine needles and shaded by resinous boughs. There are about four miles of private carriage way, three miles of brookside rambles, and perhaps ten in all of foot and bridle paths winding into the fragrant groves of white and Norway pine, then skirting the rock-bound shore, or traversing stretches of sunny beach.

**The Lake, long ago christened "The Loch Lomond of New England," and given fame by Dickens and Whittier, is the Cynosure of the Region.** It lies at an elevation of 1,103 feet above tide level, near the summit of a divide that separates the Merrimac and Connecticut River watersheds—thus being higher than Lake Champlain by 1,013 feet; than Winnipiseogee by 613 feet; than Memphremagog by 473 feet; than Loch Katrine, Scotland, with which it has often been compared in regard to the purity of its water, by 739 feet. It is ten miles in length, one to three in width, and has a tortuous littoral line of thirty-three miles. Its island-studded waters, clear and cold as those of its Scottish counterpart, are fanned by constant westerly breezes. Its shores present a remarkable diversity—now sheer and heavily timbered; now stretching in long reaches of sparkling sand, or sloping upward in brilliant pasture-lands to ridges crested with inky spruce; anon opening into flower-pied meadows, through which brooks fringed with fern-clumps pour their crystal cold into darksome estuaries.

**The Temperature of the Surface varies** little from that of the air ( $70^{\circ}$  in August); hence water dipped from the superficial layers is not too cold for delicate stomachs, as is that of many springs and wells. The bottom temperature of the lake ranges from  $38^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$  F.—that of Loch Lomond varying from  $41.4^{\circ}$  to  $42^{\circ}$ ; that of Lake Geneva, Switzerland (depth, 1,017 feet) from  $41.7^{\circ}$  to  $43.5^{\circ}$ ; that of Lake Constance (depth, 394 feet) being  $39.6^{\circ}$ ; that of Lake Superior (depth, 1,010 feet),  $38.8^{\circ}$  F.



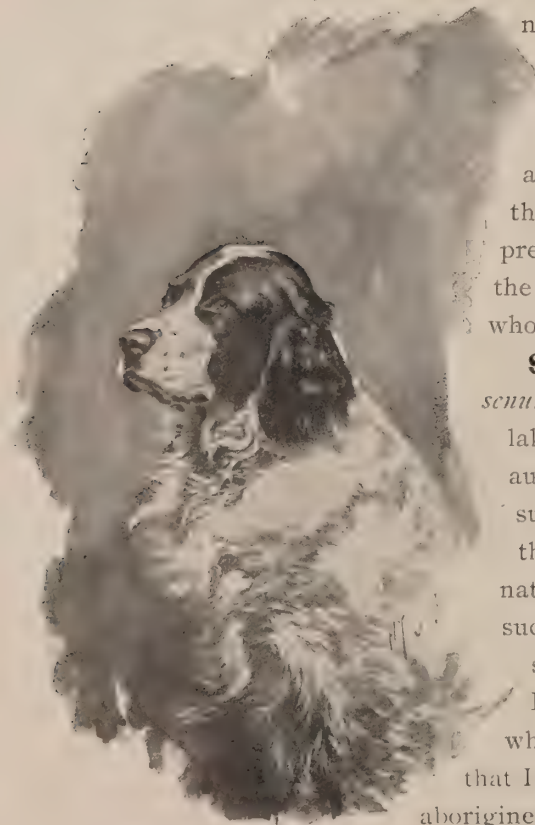


A forest Road through Red and White Pines, Sisseton Park

**Name and History of the Lake.**—But a few years ago, it was asked, “Who ever reads an American book?” So, only a decade since, the frequent inquiry was made, “Lake SUNAPEE! Where is that?” The names of our American authors have now become cherished household words; and the name of our lake, through the fame of its natural attractions, has been carried round the earth.

The designation, *Sunapee*, is first found on maps engraved in London and Paris from 1750 to 1760—*Sunope* and *Sunnipee Pond*—indicating that the lake was known to King George's surveyors before the middle of the preceding century. They gave it not a pale-face appellation, but honored the red man's christening; and to-day it is the one body of water in the whole region that recalls through its name the age of Algonkin ascendancy.

**Sunapee, or Soo-Nipi**, appears to be a corruption of two native words, *scnumkw* and *ncbi*, signifying “Wild Goose Water,” and implying that the lake was a favorite hunting resort of the Pennacook Indians during the autumn months, when migratory wild fowl, *en route* southward from Arctic summer homes, swooped from the plume-dark air to rest in countless thousands upon its bosom. Vague traditions also exist of journeys by the natives to “Sunapee's shore of rock” in quest of the spotted trout; but such visits were always subsequent to the blossoming of the shad tree or sugar plum in May—the season for the annual assembling of Indians at Bellows Falls, to scoop up with their nets the sea-run shad and salmon which gathered in myriads in the basin below the rapids. From the fact that Indian utensils have been found in Soo-Nipi Park, it is inferred that the aborigines had a settlement among the giant pines that within the memory of living men crescented the pebbly strand. They are believed also to have built



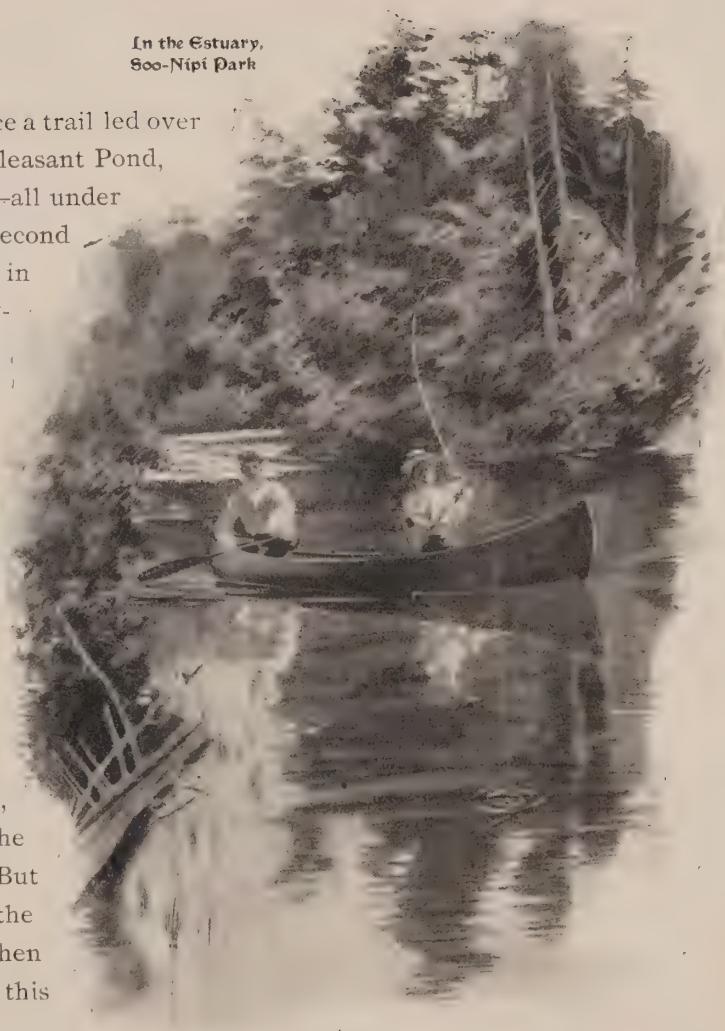
The Angel of the Swales



In the Estuary,  
Soo-Nipi Park

a **Village on the Eastern Shore of Little Sunapee**, whence a trail led over New London hill to the intervale at the upper end of Pleasant Pond, where stood a third city of "bark-built wigwams"—all under the sceptre of the Pennacook chief, Passaconaway. A second trail led directly from Soo-Nipi Park to Kezar Lake in Perrystown (Sutton). Near this interesting pond, arrow-heads, gun-barrels, stone mortars, and tomahawks, have been unearthed. The remains of Indian hearths and of an Indian burial-place are still visible. In other localities, skeletons have been found six and a half feet in length, recalling the tall Squakheag race that cultivated corn and pumpkins, raised tobacco, and manufactured maple sugar, in the Valley of the Ashuelot under the great M'na-adnok (*isolated*) Mountain.

**Hunters and Trappers were the first White Men** to force their way east of the Connecticut Valley—for years the thoroughfare of Indian forays—into the region about Lake Sunapee. As early as 1750, an explorer named Eastman followed up the Sugar River, and trapped mink and beaver on the meadows below the picturesque discharge—a miniature *winne-nippe-sauk*. But the war-whoop had long ceased to threaten the sleep of the cradle, the painted savage had forever disappeared, when permanent European settlers built their log-homes in this rich and peaceful wilderness.



**During the French and Indian War**, one Timothy Corliss, taken captive by the savages at Weare Meadows, was carried to Lake Sunapee and there detained as a prisoner till after the fall of Quebec. On Sunapee Mountain, his captors showed him a vein of galena, or lead sulphid, which they had discovered, and on which they drew for ore to smelt and mold into bullets. Corliss subsequently returned to the lake on a trapping expedition, found the vein, and ran a bar of lead, which he buried at the mouth of Bell Brook, near Newbury Station. He died without disclosing the whereabouts of the lead vein, which, as argentiferous galena is not uncommon in New England, may have been rich in silver. The elements soon dulled the metallic lustre of the freshly-fractured cubes, and a growth of underbush obscured the locality, so that the vein was lost. The discovery of the lead bar where Corliss reported he had buried it, stimulated a search for the Indian lode; and mysterious kits of rusted mining tools found hidden in the mountains suggest the persistency and secrecy of the quest. For a century it has been the dream of a hundred knights of the pick and drill to catch again the glint of the twice-lost vein, and so achieve this Sangreal of Sunapee.

Immediately after the French and Indian War, the Pennacook Sept withdrew to Canada, leaving behind them, so far as Sunapee is concerned, neither history nor legend.

**In 1768, the Masonian Proprietors ran their famous "Patent Line"** which, passing through Sunapee Lake, just included Soo-Nipi Park within the original colony of New Hampshire. The littoral towns of Wendell (Sunapee), Dantzick or Fishersfield (Newbury), and Heidlebourg or Federal Village (New London), were shortly afterward settled.

**In September, 1821, Lake Sunapee was the Scene of an Historical Cyclone.** Starting on the south side of Grantham Mountain, it suddenly struck the east shore near Hastings, demolished the house of Harvey Huntoon, who with his wife, on the way home from a walk, had taken shelter in a neighboring barn, whirled their infant into the lake, and strewed the fragments of their household goods in its swath on the way to Kearsarge. A feather-bed was recovered in Andover, seventeen miles distant; and the body of the babe, crushed beyond recognition, was taken a few days after from Job's Creek. This pathetic





**A Typical "Cove": Through White Birches in Indian Summer**

(From a photograph by George F. Slade, Jr., George's Mills.)

incident reached the ears of Dickens while on his visit to the United States in 1842, and furnished the subject of a tale referred to his pen, "The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee," which appeared in a number of contemporaneous English and American periodicals, and first gave fame to the Horicon of New Hampshire.



Where the Mountain Brook Widens

Where the Mountain Brook Widens  
 are prominent objects on or near the shore. "Cormarie," the country seat of Miss Maria Whitney, of Cambridge, adjoins the Park on the east. Parents who so desire may avail themselves of the advantages of a most excellent summer school for boys, conducted by Professors Rouillion and Prettyman of Columbia University, at Kezar Lake, North Sutton, five miles from the Lodge.

In 1875, there were but nine rowboats on the lake, mostly "square ends" worth a dollar apiece.

**The History of Lake Sunapee as a Summer Resort** began about 1875, the year in which the first house was built on the lake shore. Since then its growth has been singularly rapid, and dependent entirely on its natural attractions and the healthfulness of its climate. Galaxies of tasteful cottages now break the natural monotony of the shore line. The residence of **Col. John Hay, Secretary of State**, is conspicuous on "The Fells" to the southeast. "Pine Cliff," an imposing cluster of summer homes near the geological outlet, represents a select Concord element. On the west side are "Granliden," "Wawbeek Cottage" (the late Col. Hopkins, of Worcester), "the Boulders" (Mr. A. P. Fitch, of Concord), "Camp Sunapee" (at Cold Spring), "the Knoll" (Mrs. Tappenbeck, of New York), and "Burke Haven" (Col. Geo. W. Dana), where is situated the villa of **Wm. Young, who dramatized "Ben Hur."** North of the Park, "Mulinor," the summer-tide rectory of the Rev. Dr. Sill, of Trinity, New York; "Beech Knoll" (Dr. McIntosh, of Newton); the cheerful cottage of Prof. B. H. Campbell, of Columbia Grammar School; "Dreamland," the residence of Prof. Dunning, of Columbia University; and "The Gables" (Mr. E. W. Converse, of Boston)—are promi-





**Nirvâna Cottage, a Casa de Campo on the Lake Shore, at Soo-Nipí Park**

Now, besides an infinite number of small craft, including steam and naphtha launches of every make, yachts, and sailboats, Rushtons, canopied skiffs, and canoes, four public steamers ply on the waters, the *Armenia White* and the *Kearsarge* (both twin-screw propellers) being accounted the finest in New Hampshire.

**The Aspect of the Sunapee Region is Picturesque**, that is, *wildly free*—and its effect on the imagination is correspondingly exhilarating. Mere beauty is sedative; but here the environment not only inclines to repose of mind, but stimulates as well. Such stimulation the mentally weary require; and hence it is that the jaded brain and woe-tied heart alike discover among the forests and mountains of Sunapee a solace as grateful as it seems inexplicable. Those whose mental states require the inspiring influences of society may find their remedy here, and of the best; those who “love not man the less but Nature more,” can as easily satisfy their wants. There is a savage ruggedness in the granite ledges, an inspiring ancientness enthroned on the tempest-torn peaks, quickening the perceptions, unfettering thought, elevating and transporting the soul. There is a by-gone sweetness about the abandoned grass-grown roads that wind among the hills, flanked by crumbling walls and ampelopsis-muffled ruins, all fast becoming part of the wild nature around them—silent thoroughfares, blossom-painted lanes, that whilom were pressed by busy feet and rang with merry laughter. There is a weird beauty tinctured with sadness that breathes from the deserted hamlets of the dead, where the early settlers sleep—from the lichen-blurred gravestones of black slate crouching from human sight amid unwithering clumps of immortelle—an “awful loveliness.”

**The Summer Tourist is often heard to exclaim**, “Why did you not tell me of all this beauty?” And the reply has been: “Simply because it cannot be told. You are experiencing revelations of a fairhood for which there is no language known to man.” Bold were he who would venture to give material expression to what Wordsworth so poetically apprehends in “Tintern Abbey” as

“A presence that disturbs me with the joy  
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime  
Of something far more deeply interfused,  
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,  
And the round ocean and the living air,  
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:  
A motion and a spirit, that impels  
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,

And rolls through all things. Therefore I am still  
A lover of the meadows and the woods,  
And mountains, and of all that we behold  
From this green earth—well pleased to recognize  
In Nature and the language of the sense,  
The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse,  
The guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul  
Of all my moral being.”





**The Historic Kearsarge from the West Shore of Lake Sunapee**

(From a photograph by George F. Slade, Jr., George's Mills.)

## Amusements and Avocations



**T**HE LAKE Region offers Phenomenal Advantages for Mental and Physical Recreation. Not only do natural charms invite to æsthetic passiveness, teaching “the divine principle of leisure”; the country affords as well opportunities for active pursuits, for mountain drives and climbs and horseback rides, for wheeling, for forest rambles, for sketching, photographical, geological, and botanical excursions.

**Geology.**—Crystals of amethyst (New London and Springfield), pale blue and green beryls of the utmost purity (the largest in the world in Grafton), garnets, tourmalin prisms (Springfield), fibrolite,

stauroilites or *cross-stones*, metallic bismuth (Sunapee Mountain, near Newbury), quartz diamonds, purple, rose, and smoky quartz, the finest of mica and graphite, infusorial earths, flesh-red feldspar and graphic granite,—are the possible rewards of him who seeks. Moreover, no section of New England presents a greater diversity of glacial phenomena, the lake-basins themselves having been excavated by the erosive power of ice, and many of the adjacent rounded or lenticular hills (notably New London Street) owing their origin to vast deposits of sand left in the wake of receding glaciers. Grooved valleys, striations, planed surface-rocks, and boulders wandered from their native beds, upsitting on the hill-tops, bear further witness to the irresistible power



**Too Big for the Basket: A Virgated Trophy that many a Neighboring Pond May Yield**





Lake Sunapee, looking North from the Mountain House. Secretary Hay's Summer Residence and Estate ("The fells") in the Centre and to the Right.

"Sweet Granite 'Katrine' of this mountain land!  
 O jewel set amid a scene so fair!  
 Kearsarge, Ascutney, rise on either hand,  
 While Grantham watches with a lover's care,  
 And our dark 'Ben' to Croydon sends in glee  
 A greeting o'er thy silvery breast, Lake Sunapee!"—STURGEON





of the moving primeval ice-mass. Pot-holes, or Indian kettles, furnish texts for impressive sermons in stones. Caverns hollowed in the abrupt sides of cliffs invite to scientific investigation.

**Artists** in search of the rare, the novel, and the quaint, may gather attractive material among the deserted farm-houses embowered in woodbine or rank-scenting damask roses, the crumbling old mills with their time-worn wheels and scum-covered eddies, the lonesome lily ponds, the dusky-mantled mountains, the sable-vested cloves, and gay-motley'd slopes.

**The Ornithologist** will find the lake border a peculiar meeting ground for Alleghany and Canadian bird forms, and hence exceptionally adapted, by the variety and profusion of its bird life, to the study of our *avi-fauna*. Three hundred and seventy different species of birds have been noted in the fields and forests by Dr. Seymour, of Northampton. With a single exception, the entire family of thrushes is here represented; and the restful notes of the Wilson's thrush, with the ethereal strains of the solitary hermit, "Nature's sublimest songster," may be enjoyed in their perfection. Everywhere through the forest aisles, song- and white-throated sparrow, blue-headed and red-eyed vireo, bay-winged bunting, warbler, snow-bird, rose-breasted grossbeak, and winter wren, voluptuous minstrel, make music such as art knows not. Each of these singers possesses matchless endowment, but to the hermit alone belongs the gift divine. Writes Seymour: "The song of the winter wren is an operetta, but the song of the hermit thrush is a sacred anthem. The one breathes of the earth;



**Approach to the Lodge by the New London Road**

the other aspires to heaven. Pure and serene in tone, stately in measure, exalted in theme, the song of the thrush may well be called a hymn of the beatitudes. If you would have a foretaste of the celestial symphonies, go into the cathedral groves where this bird sings."

**The Botanist, through a long Holiday, may revel in a Wealth of Wild-Bloom,** from the trillium, anemones, and arbutus tufts, of early spring, to the white and purple asters that chequer the October roadsides. All through June, pink cypripediums, or slipper-shaped moccason-flowers, rouge the wooded dells; blue and white violets spangle the meadows; mauve azaleas and honeysuckles in orient pearl breathe their odors amid the demi-tints of the forest; and every wall is snowy with blackberry blows, that Walt Whitman said "would adorn the parlors of Heaven." Strayed far from gardens long forgotten, hoyden Jacqueminots, rich in attar, spread their gaudy magenta over sequestered pastures; the sweet-leaft eglantine, a waif by the turnpike, whispers its story of some deep-gabled roof thatched with straw, some yard of comely English shrubs with its orchard-croft, beyond the sea; and pale swamp-roses, native floral blondes, lay bare their hearts of gold in musky thickets that creep to the edge of the carriage-way. And then, "born to joy and pleasance,"

"O'er her tall blades the crested fleur-de-lis,  
Like blue-eyed Pallas, towers erect and free."

As the summer wears on, the clematis climbs in tangles of silvery plumes, and sweet-scented nymphæas, "white angels of the crystal lakes," light many a shadowy recess. Pasture thistles with odorous rose-purple heads bristle beside the foot-paths; the field vetch opens its azure hoods to the wanton-winged swarm; fire-weeds flaunt their brilliance in the clearings; blue gentians dapple the straths; the purple sarracenia lifts its grotesque pitchers above the queachy sphagnum; and waxy stems of Indian pipe, in the mirk of timber lands, nod their pallid flowers over the roots on which they feed. The woodland fringe is pranked with orange lilies; and orchid beauties tessellate the forest floors or hide their blooming wonders in the wannish-gray light of the fens. At last, in the September days, the world



turned all to golden rod, the yellow-blossomed wayside rings with the cricket's song; and low-voiced streams trickle through glossy pools, where, just over the brush fence, cardinal clusters still signal the ruby-throated humming-bird to feast on the sugared nectar stored in their blood-red bloom.

**Change of foliage.**—Fortunate are they whose leisure permits them to linger through the dreamy Indian Summer of October, and watch the flush of autumn deepen over the forests. The climate is then at its best. The days, if ever, are perfect. The hillsides, ablaze with crimson and gold, mirror their glories in the motionless lake. The sun is wont to go to glade amid purple pomp or throned in pillared clouds of flame; and a rosy-lilac after-glow gives mysterious lustre to the twilight hour between sundown and moon dawn. The rose gleam lingers in the gloaming and fades to amethystine gray, until the soul is spelled with all the witchery of wood-glooms. The nights are cool, yet bland; and through the mellow shade, planets vespertine and stars glimmer with a softened splendor.



Looking South from Soo-Nipi Park

Visitors who prolong their stay into November will find the climate grow gradually more stimulating, outdoor exercise more exhilarating, life in every way more intense. And, to quote a native poet,

"A beauty is upon the earth this hour  
Ne'er seen but in these opening winter days."



**B**ATHING AND CHNOEING at Soo-Nipi Park are without danger. Ladies and children may paddle for a mile's stretch along the beach, and wade out two hundred feet from the shore, without going beyond their depth. The fine quartz sand is white and velvety, and the summer temperature of the water which covers it varies from 70° to 75° F. This water is peculiarly cleansing to the skin and stimulating to the nervous system.

None of the enervating after-effects so characteristic of fresh-water bathing are experienced.

A heavy surf is an accompaniment of winds from the west and northwest.

**Soo-Nipi Park as a Resort for Children** is without a peer. Tennis, croquet, quoits, ball, kite-flying; berrying and picnic parties; straw-rides, hay-making, bough-house and log-cabin building; visits with bird neighbors and four-footed Americans; collecting and preserving moths and butterflies; rowing, bathing, and other aquatic sports, including **an Annual Regatta and Lake Carnival**--are among the games and amusements. The spacious barn to the north of the hotel buildings has been converted into a rainy day **Play House**, where the little ones tumble on the new-won hay or ride in the *vis-à-vis* swing. **A Dark Room** with running water is provided for the use of amateur photographers.

**Children Suffering from Malnutrition** and abnormally sensitive to disease germs are restored to nervous tone by the invigorating air, the nutritious country food, the out-door exercise, long sleeps, and freedom from all the excitements of ordinary hotel life, with its artificialities, late hours, and promiscuous company.



She was as lovely a pleasure-boat  
As ever fairy had paddled in

—Culprit Fay





Bathing Scene on "Crescent Beach," which Occupies One Mile of the Park Shore Line



**GOLF LINKS** that have been pronounced "not only the most picturesque but without superior in New England," are within three minutes' walk from the Lodge, overlooking the lake. Teeing Grounds, and Putting Greens 40 feet square, constructed in accordance with latest requirements. A Greens Keeper and professional Instructor in Golf, is in charge. The rules of the Soo-Nipi Park Links are those of the United States Golf Association.

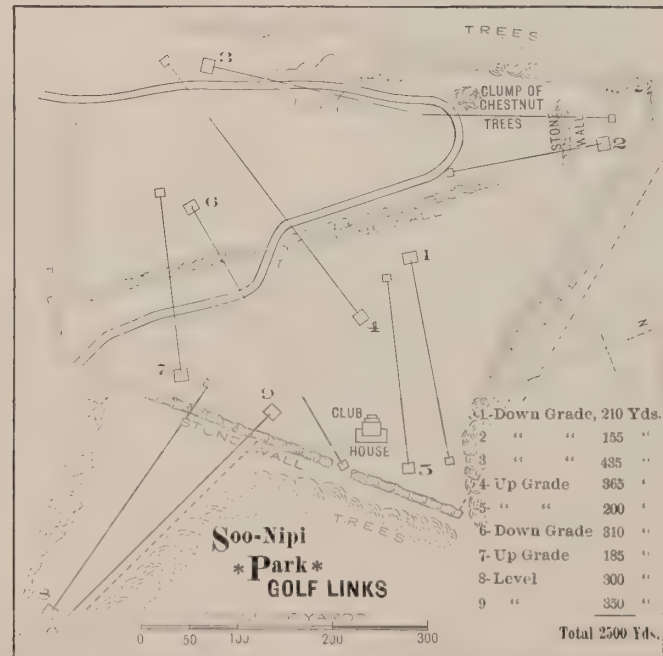
**Season Tickets** entitling purchasers to all privileges of the Soo-Nipi Park Links throughout the summer, and Golf Goods and Sundries, on sale at the office. Guests at the Lodge eligible to membership in the Soo-Nipi Park Golf Club. Weekly tickets issued by the Treasurer of the Club for the accommodation of guests whose stay is short.

#### Season and Other Membership Tickets, Including Locker in Club House

Season . . . . .	\$10.00	One Day, without Locker .50
One Month . . . . .	5.00	Lady's Season (sold only
Three Weeks . . . . .	4.00	in company with Gen-
Two Weeks . . . . .	3.00	tleman's Season) . . . 5.00
One Week . . . . .	2.00	

#### Caddies

One Round, Nine Links	Each Additional Round
or Less . . . . . .15	or Part . . . . . .10





**The Soo-Nipi Park Course** was laid out in September, 1899, by A. H. Findlay, the well-known golfer (Wright & Ditson's). Additional ground has been secured and put in order, the nine-hole course being now upward of 2,500 yards in length, and cleared of forest trees. Interesting natural hazards have been reinforced by artificial bunkers. By increasing the membership dues, provision has been made for the up-keep of the grounds; so that the links in Soo-Nipi Park meet all the requirements of this great national pastime, the cleanest of amateur sports—the ideal game for both sexes, all ages, and every phase of invalidism or grade of vigor.

**A tastefully designed and well-appointed Club House** has been erected on the height of land. This club house is furnished with a kitchen and store-

rooms, so that members and visitors may be supplied with hot or cold luncheons and suppers. Provision is thus made for the accommodation of parties coming from other parts of the Lake by golf-wagon or steamer, and desiring to spend the day on the Links. Golf periodicals and handbooks in the lounging-room. The broad piazza surrounding the club house commands a view which, in its charm, is *sui generis*. "Putting" is indeed an inspiration on this upland links, overlooking the emerald dome of a unique cluster of chestnut trees, the ribbon-like stretch of Lake Superior, and the Green Mountains that skirt the horizon.



Driving from the Third Tee, Soo-Nipi Park

**Tournaments will be held throughout the Season,** open to Club members, designated visitors, and guests at the hotel. Prizes will be awarded in accordance with the regulations of the Greens Committee.



A Welcome Guest at the Lodge: 13 Pound Ouananiche

erness and tropaeolin fins. V. **The Rainbow Trout**, from California, so called on account of its iridescent purplish sides and broad lateral crimson band. VI. **The Blue-Black Trout**, from the Rangeley Lakes. VII. **The Sunapee Saibling**, or *Hareolus*, a golden-hued charr of the Alpine species, the descendant

**FISHING at Sunapee is of the best.** Said A. Nelson Cheney, the New York State Fish Culturist (*Forest and Stream*, July 28, 1892): "If one should ask where the greatest variety of game fishes can be found in water that is open to the general public for fishing, I should say in Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire."

**Eight Species of Salmonidae** inhabit the Sunapee system: I. **The Brook Trout**, which attains as large a size as in the Rangeleys—6 to 10 lbs. II. **The Landlocked Salmon**, known also as the Schoodic trout and the Ouananiche (signifying, in the Montagnais dialect, *little salmon*), the most popular of American game fishes. Specimens have been taken at Sunapee weighing 14 to 20 lbs. III. **The Loch Leven Trout**, imported from Loch Leven, Kinross-shire, Scotland, by Dr. Quackenbos. In quickness of wit, fighting qualities, and delicacy of flavor, second to no fish in the world. Largest specimen so far taken, 10 lbs. IV. **The Brown or Von Behr Trout of Europe**, a recent importation from Caledonia Creek, New York, where it has attained a weight of 11 lbs. Grows to 30 lbs.—a good-natured, slow-going, bait-loving synthesis of ocellated spots and yellow neth-



of a once widely spread Arctic form which survives in Lake Sunapee (8 to 12 lbs.). This charr is a prolific and rapidly growing salmonoid, surpassing all congeners in symmetry and brilliancy of nuptial coloration. On the spawning beds in October, the saibling wear a wedding garment that is unparagoned, circling in proud sweeps about the submerged bowlders they would select as the scenes of their loves—the poetry of an epithalamion in every motion—in one direction uncovering to the sunbeams in amorous leaps their golden-tinctured sides, gemmed with the fire of rubies; in another, darting in little companies, the penciled margins of their fins seeming to trail behind them like white ribbons

under the ripples. VIII.

**The Land-Locked Smelt**, a delicious table-fish.

Besides these **Princes of the Salmon family**, there are in the lake **Black Bass** of which Dr. Henshall writes, "I consider him, inch for inch and pound for pound, the gamest fish that swims"; **Dickerel**, fortunately in small numbers; **Dike Perch**, known also as wall-eyed pike, glass-eye, and dory—a superior food and game fish, attaining a weight of 25 lbs.; **Yellow**—or **Ringed Perch**, with the bass, a favorite of ladies and children, who



Gaffing a big Ouananiche in the Mists of Early Morning



Pike Brook, Soo-Nipi Park, the Nursery of the Young Trout and Silverlings

tiplies far more rapidly than the native salmonidæ, no matter how numerous, can devour its progeny.

**The fish Hatchery.**—A prolonged autumn stay will be found both interesting and profitable in connection with the work at the Fish Hatchery on Pike Brook. The spawning season of the various salmonidæ extends from September 1 to November 10. During this period, nets are spread at the mouth

readily capture both by trolling or still fishing; **Silver Dace**, **Chub**, or **fall fish**, a fly-taker; **White fish**, from the Great Lakes; the common **Horned Pout**, or **Bullhead**; **Eels** of delicious flavor; **Suckers**, weighing 3 to 4 lbs., that throng the brooks in May and June and are speared by the hundred. The **freshwater Shrimp** (*Gammarus pulex*) has been planted in Pike Brook to feed the young salmon and trout. This crustacean imparts the blood-red color to the meat of trout and the creamy curd between the flesh flakes. It breeds several times a year; and though only three-fourths of an inch long, if once established in a stream, it mul-



of Pike Brook, which the salmon and trout are about to ascend, and on the mid-lake beds of the saibling. Large numbers of adult fish are in this way secured. These are detained in tanks until the eggs are taken, fertilized, and placed on screens in a current of cold spring water, to mature in the Hatchery.

**fly-fishing.**—The brook trout and salmon afford fine fly-fishing from May 1 to June 10. **Black Bass** then come to the shores, and are taken with a fly after June 15.

**Sport with the Gun.**—Visitors at the Park will find sport fair enough to keep the hammerless busy through "Autumn's soft, shadowy days." Plover, snipe, and other aquatic birds, are in season; and ruffed grouse may be shot during September. Large flocks of ducks and geese frequent the lake, and their wild chatter mingles at nightfall with "the loon's weird laughter." The covers abound in the great northern hare; superb woodcock shooting may be enjoyed within a few miles; and the fox is always ready to match his trained instincts against the hunter's intellect and skill. Raccoons give opportunity for exciting moonlight chases. Squirrels, red and gray, tenant the forests. Deer descended from animals escaped from the Corbin Park, which by reason of protection have become quite numerous, are frequently jumped in the roads and pastures. **Guides are available** for fishing, hunting, and excursion parties.



Lovers of Ye Olden Time at Sunapee Again

**Blue Mountain Park** (11 by 4 miles), opposite Soo-Nipi, the most extensive game preserve in the world except that of the Duke of Sutherland. Contains the largest herd of bison now in existence (100 individuals), besides 1,200 elk, 1,500 head of Virginia deer, and several herds of wild swine. The attractiveness of this reservation can hardly be exaggerated. There is no more interesting place to visit east



**Group of American Bison in Austin Corbin's Blue Mountain Park**

of the Rocky Mountains—from early June when the thickets ring with nesting songs and the ruffed grouse pilots her brood, unafraid, through roadside bramble stalks, to October days when game-birds are strong upon the wing and five-pronged wapiti stand knee-deep among aromatic brackens, uttering their sharp-keyed notes of warning. A well-kept road, 40 miles in length, follows the double-wire fence round the inclosure. Passes are furnished on application at Newport. The estimated cost of the Park is \$1,000,000.



## Places of Interest Accessible from the Lodge by Boat, Bicycle, or Carriage

(The country for miles around is a network of romantic roads. The oldest followed the Government surveys over the tops of the hills. Some seventy-five different picturesque drives may be taken from the Park, occupying from an hour to a day, and covering over seven hundred miles.)

**Garnet Hill**, 2 miles across lake. Garnet crystals; long look.

**Hedge-Hog Den**, 2 miles across lake. "Indian Cave."

**Job's Creek**, 3 miles. Wild estuary, terminating in lily pond.

**Dreamland**, 2 miles. Grandest view of Sunapee Mountain.

**The Ravine, Fisher's Bay**, 4 miles. Picturesque cañon.

**Sunapee Harbor**, 3 miles. Home of Wm. C. Sturoc, honored as the Bard of Sunapee in Wm. Black's novel, "Stand Fast, Craig-Royston!" Principal stores; the Ben Mere Inn.

**Newbury Summit**, 5 miles by boat or road; pot-holes, cave, garnets: and **South Newbury**, 8 mile drive; valley views.

**Sunapee Mountain House**, 5 miles by boat, 9 miles by road, commanding a view so impressive as to evoke from the lips of Horace Greeley the exclamation: "I have seen nothing finer in all Europe," Mts. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Moosilauke, Chocorua, Franconia Notch.

**Sunapee Mountain, and Lake Solitude** on the southern summit (2,400 feet—no fish life); ascent from the Mountain House.

**"The Point"** at Little Sunapee, 5 miles. A kame-like tongue of land nearly dividing the lake; formed by glacial deposits.

**All-Day Drives.**—**The Corbin Deer Park**, 10 miles from opposite shore; the most interesting game preserve in the country. Bison, elk, moose, deer, wild boars, black cattle. The Park, the early home of Dr. Baron Stowe of Boston, and Eastman the cattle-dealer.—**Newport**, one of the most charming villages in New England. Cotton Mills; Peerless M'fg Co.—**Croydon Mountain**.—Round the Lake.—**Kearsarge Summit**, an extinct volcano; old crater just east of highest point.—**Enfield Shaker Settlement**.—Bradford Springs.—**Warner Woods**.—**Isinglass Mountain**, whence mica was exported to England at the beginning of the century.—Springfield mica ledges.—Grafton gold mines.—Springfield and Grantham, for rare old crockery and antiques.

**Birthplaces.**—The Sunapee region has sent out into the world its quota of distinguished men—Daniel Webster, and Pres. Bartlett of Dartmouth, from Salisbury; Salmon P. Chase from Cornish, with John A. Dix and Wm. Pitt Fessenden from Boscaawen, the three financiers who piloted the Treasury Department through the crises of the Civil War; Senator Wm. E. Chandler from Waterloo; Gen. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education under Grant, from Eaton Grange; Judge Wadleigh and the Minnesota Pillsburys, from Sutton; Austin Corbin, Attorney-General Tappan, and Admiral Belknap, from Newport; the poetesses Augusta Cooper Bristol (Croydon), "The Web of Life"—and Sarah Josepha Hale (Guild), editor of Godey's "Lady's Book" and author of "Mary had a Little Lamb." Visits to these birthplaces constitute delightful outings.

**King's Hill Dingle**, loop drive, 6 miles. Views of Green Mountains.

**Sutton Public Library**, 6 miles. Gift of the Pillsburys, the Minneapolis flour merchants, to their native town.

**Kezar Lake**, North Sutton, 6 miles. Indian fire-place and burial ground. Beautiful drive round the lake, through pines.

**Forty other Bodies of Water**, all having attractions and associations, and all affording sport to the angler. Among them, **Star Lake and Baptist Pond**, each six miles and each characterized by picturesque bluffs and Indian caves. **Chalk Pond**, 3 miles, underlaid with tripoli, or electro-silicon (*See map*). Round **Pleasant Pond**, via Pleasant Street, and return via Columbus Avenue and Lake Shore, loop drive, 12 miles.

**Colby Hill**, 6 miles. View of Franconia and White Mountains.

**Royal Arch, or Devil's Den, and Webster Pass**, 7 miles. A cave worn by the elements in a vein of "rotten rock," resembling a half moon resting on the horns. Fine echo, crystal spring. Magnificent view from keystone of Arch (1,850 feet). Wagon trail known as "Webster Pass" over which Daniel Webster passed on his way to and from Dartmouth.

**Boag Brook, Springfield**, 11 miles, where beaver, escaped from the Corbin Deer Park, have built their dams and lodges.

## As a Health Resort



**SOO-NIPI PARK** is a Health Resort of rapidly extending Repute. With its matchless summer climate and bracing autumn air; its medium elevation, which insures immunity from the dangers of extreme altitudes; its sandy soil, doing away with all surface dampness; and its **freedom from malarial influences**—the Sunapee table-land is conspicuous among natural Sanatoriums. **Hay fever** patients experience immediate benefit in the vicinity of its evergreen forests. **Irritable bladder** and **lithaemia** are alleviated by the use of the pure, soft water of the lake, a perfect diluent and solvent. Drinking water of unrivalled purity (See analyses) is furnished at the Lodge, and will be found a most important factor in the treatment of kidney and bowel disturbances, dyspepsia, and the uric acid diathesis. The generally dry climate is agreeable to sufferers from **rheumatism** and **neuralgia**; the elevation is nicely adapted to **nervous, asthmatic, and cardiac disorders**; while amid the diversity of employments, all invalids discount introspection. **A New York Physician** is in charge at the Park. *It will be noted that sufferers from tuberculosis, or other form of repulsive or communicable disease, cannot be entertained at the Lodge.*

**Soo-Nipi Park** meets a most important Condition of Healthfulness in that it is situated on the Eastern Shore of a New England Lake, thus receiving the last rays of the setting sun, and knowing no twilight chill. Mists are rare. The border of the lake is pure and clean. No summer insect plagues. The sanitary laws of the State prohibit the contamination of the lake by sewage or kitchen drainage; and the Lake Sunapee Protective Association, composed of the principal littoral owners, has for its object the prevention of all such pollution. Hence the water, which is as free from impurities as undistilled water can conceivably be, is universally used for drinking purposes. Further, it is so cold and pure that it possesses neither the temperature nor the concentration of nutritious substances (from decomposing vegetable matters) essential to the growth of bacilli. **Neither the Typhoid Plant nor the Plasmodium of Malarial fever can reproduce itself in Lake Sunapee**

### ANALYSIS OF LAKE SUNAPEE WATER, NEW YORK HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Parts by Weight in One Hundred Thousand.**—Chlorine in Chlorides .120.—Equiv. to Sodium Chloride .197. Phosphates, None. **Nitrogen in Nitrites, None.** Nitrogen in Nitrates .0066. Free Ammonia .002. Albuminoid Ammonia .008. Hardness Equiv. to Carbonate of Lime (Before Boiling) 1.77.—(After Boiling) 1.77. Organic and Volatile loss on ignition) 1.50. Mineral Matter (non volatile) .80. Total Solids (by evaporation) 2.30. Total Nitrogen .0148. Grains to the Gallon, 1.34: a true dyspepsia water.

### ANALYSIS OF THE HOTEL SPRING WATER, NEW YORK HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Parts by Weight in One Hundred Thousand.**—Chlorine in Chlorides .342. Equiv. to Sodium Chloride .562. Phosphates, None. **Nitrogen in Nitrites, None.** Nitrogen in Nitrates .0325. Free Ammonia .0055. Albuminoid Ammonia .002. Hardness Equiv. to Carbonate of Lime (Before Boiling) 4.43.—(After Boiling) 3.62. Organic and Volatile (loss on ignition) 2.20. Mineral Matter (non-volatile) 4.80. Total Solids (by evaporation) 7.00. Total Nitrogen, 0.38. Grains to the Gallon, 4.08.

Grains to Gallon in Crotch water, from 4.89 to 7.7; in Poland water, 3.75; in Boston drinking water, 2.5.



# The following Regulations of the State Board of Health for the Protection of the Purity of the Water of Lake Sunapee Permanently Insure its fitness for Drinking Purposes

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1. No privy, pig-pen, stable, or other building or structure in which horses, cattle, swine, or fowls are kept, shall be built, continued, or maintained within seventy-five feet of Lake Sunapee (meaning high water mark), or within seventy-five feet of any bay, cove, or inlet thereto, or within seventy-five feet of any stream tributary to said lake, bay, coves, or inlets, except in such cases as the local Board of Health may permit, upon the approval of the State Board of Health, and under such regulations as they may require.

2. No sink water, urine, or water that has been used for washing or cleansing either materials, person, or food, shall be allowed to run into said lake, or into any bay, cove, or inlet thereof, or into any stream tributary thereto, or into any excavation or cesspool in the ground or on the surface of any ground within seventy-five feet of said lake (meaning high water mark), or of any bay, cove, or inlet, or within seventy-five feet of any stream tributary thereto, except by consent of, and under such regulations and conditions as may be given by, the local Board of Health, upon approval of the State Board of Health.

3. No dead animal, or fish, or parts thereof, or food, or any article perishable or decayable, and no dung, either human or animal, kitchen waste, swill, or garbage shall be thrown into or deposited in said lake, or left or permitted to remain within seventy-five feet thereof (meaning high water mark), or into any bay, cove, or inlet of said lake, or into any stream tributary thereto, or within seventy-five feet of any such bay, cove, or inlet, stream or tributary.

4. No sawdust shall be thrown or be allowed to fall into said lake, or into any stream tributary thereto.

5. No person shall bathe in said lake within one-fourth mile of where water is taken for a public supply, or within like distance to any private intake pipe, provided notice to that effect is conspicuously posted in the vicinity.

6. No boat, either for public or private use, nor house-boat or other construction for use to float, steam, or sail upon said lake, shall have, keep, or maintain a ship-closet, urinal, or other construction of easement, which shall permit excrement or other offal to fall into said lake. All boats carrying passengers shall be provided with water-tight tanks or receptacles which shall be kept in a good sanitary condition; and the contents thereof shall be disposed of at least one hundred feet from the shore of said lake (meaning high water mark) and one hundred feet from any bay, cove, or inlet of said lake, or any stream tributary thereto, and in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the health authorities before mentioned.

7. No matter, waste, or materials such as are described in sections 2, 3, and 4, shall be thrown, deposited, or allowed to remain upon the ice of the waters of said lake, or upon that of any bay, cove, or inlet thereof, or of any stream tributary thereto.

8. It is the duty of the local Board of Health to enforce the above regulations; and any person violating any regulation established by the State Board of Health shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for each offense.

9. All the foregoing rules, excepting No. 6, will take effect and be in force on and after November 1, 1899. Rule No. 6 will take effect and be in force on and after June 1, 1900. Any deviations from the above rules must be by written consent of the State Board of Health.

IRVING A. WATSON, *Secretary.*

## **Rates of Board at Soo-Nipi Park Lodge**

**Weekly Rates,** \$15 to \$25. No allowance for temporary absence unless rooms are surrendered. Table-board, \$10 a week. Children, nurses, and ladies' maids, occupying rooms in the main houses, will be charged full price. Nurses in the servants' quarters, guides, and other attendants, \$10 a week. A separate dining-room is provided for nurses and children. Comfortable row-boats and canoes, \$3.00, \$4.00, and \$5.00 a week, with use of locker on Promenade Pier; \$1.00 a day, 25 cents an hour; with oarsman, 50 cents an hour. Boat-house fees for private water-craft, \$1.00 a week. Hotel Livery, with turn-outs in latest styles: any kind of vehicle, from a run-about to a tally-ho, obtainable at short notice.

## **How to Reach Soo-Nipi Park**

**Soo-Nipi Park may be reached** from New York via Fall River Line. But the most direct and least fatiguing route is by the New Haven and Connecticut Valley R. R.'s to Claremont Junction, N. H. (observation cars), and thence by Concord & Claremont R. R. to Lake Sunapee Station, on the Lake—through trip in seven hours. A steamer connects with trains at Lake Sunapee Station for the hotel-landing at Soo-Nipi Park. The Lodge is only four hours from Boston. Morning and afternoon trains by the Boston and Maine. Visitors from Albany and Western New York should connect with the Connecticut River R. R. at Greenfield, or at Bellows Falls via Rutland.

**Daily Mails, Telegraph and Express facilities** by Lake Sunapee or New London. **Long Distance and Local Telephone,** in the Lodge.

For references or further information, address **Soo-Nipi Park Lodge, New London, New Hampshire: Manager, Mr. H. G. Marvin,** recently of "**The Oceanic,**" Isles of Shoals.

Circulars, Photographs, Railroad Tickets, Time Tables, and all Information furnished, and Baggage checked to Lake Sunapee, by **The New England Summer Resort Association, 3 Park Place, New York.**

**Copies of this Booklet,** and full information regarding this hotel and best train upon which to reach it, can be obtained at the New York Central's Recreation and Information Bureau, 1216 Broadway, corner 36th Street, New York, and at all New York Central city ticket offices in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

## **Lots and Building Sites of any desired Area or Location are offered**

**for Lease on Long Terms, or for Sale,** in Soo-Nipi Park. **Cottages or Groves for Camping Parties may be rented,** and sites for private cottages secured, with dining-room accommodations at the hotel. Maps of Soo-Nipi Park will be furnished on application. For further particulars, surveys, copies of the restrictions, prices of lots and terms of leases, apply to **Henry F. Hollis, (Eastman & Hollis, Attorneys-at-Law), 88 North Main Street, Concord, New Hampshire.**



MAP OF LAKE SUNAPEE AND ADJOINING COUNTRY

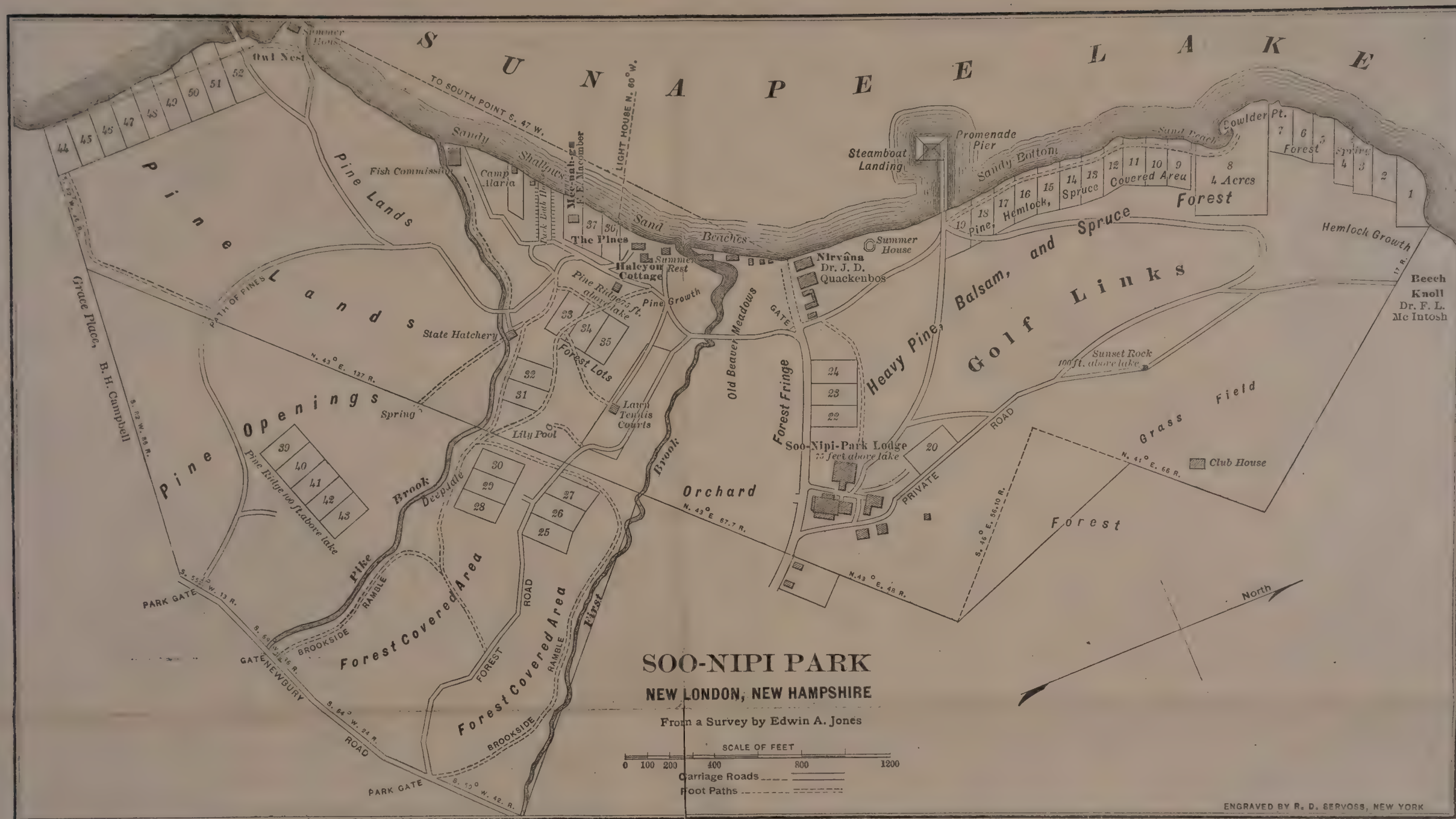


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General Topography from Hitchcock's Geological Survey of New Hampshire









fast to a Big Bass off Woodbury Island



### Sonnet to Sunapee

Granite-throned Queen, deep-bosomed Sunapee!  
 Thou Isis of our Northland, lift thy veil  
 And ope thy beauty. Eye of ban nor bale  
 Profane the charms that ravish those who see.  
 Thou hast my heart—thou may'st not have my knee—  
 The day for that is past. Sing me the tale  
 My heart would hear, of plenteous stream and swale  
 With orchids pink, and blossom-freighted tree.  
 Oh! who can feel the witchery of thy smile,  
 Where thy thrush-hermit sweetly heavens his loves  
 In bursts of rapturous song, beneath the sough  
 Of sunny pines—and not resent the while  
 All thoughts that smirch? A mystic presence moves  
 To holy musing; thou dost bless enough.

*W. S.*



There's Perfume upon every Wind—Music in every Tree—  
And Life is a Tale of Golden Hours all June at Sunapee

































































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